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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. X. SATURDAY, October 1, 1796. No. 526.

WEEGE BOTTOM,

And the following valuable LOTS of LAND, for Sale in the Seven Ranges of Townships adjoining the River Ohio.

Description of the several Lots.

Lots. No.	Town-ship.	Range No.	
1	6	3	LUXURIOUSLY rich soil lying on M'Mahon's river answerable to the production of any kind of Grain. The Rivulet has sufficient water for mills one and three quarter miles from the Ohio.
2	6	3	Of a luxuriant rich soil variegated with gentle inequalities 2 miles from the river Ohio.
2	8	3	Half of this Lot is of a rich soil; remainder answerable to the production of wheat, all favourable to tillage; timber oak, ash, hickory, sugar, maple, poplar, elm, beach, button, and white wood.
4	6	3	Of a luxuriantly rich soil, variegated with gentle inequalities, one and three quarter miles from the Ohio, on a branch of Wheeling rivulet.
5	6	3	Exuberantly rich soil answerable to cultivation.
32	9	2	Of a good soil variegated with ascents; timber oak, ash, hickory sugar, white walnut and poplar, three-quarters of a mile from Ohio.
9	7	2	An interior lot of good soil answerable to the production of any kind of produce; timber black and white walnut, sugar tree, ash, oak, hickory, two and a quarter miles from the river Ohio.
34	7	2	An interior lot of good soil, two and a quarter miles from the Ohio.
34	2	3	The greatest part of this lot is bottom land of excellent quality adjoining the river Ohio, containing 260 acres.
35	7	2	An interior lot of good soil, answerable to the production of any kind of produce, three miles from the river Ohio.
18	9	2	Of a good soil variegated with ascents; timber, oak, ash, hickory, sugar tree, white walnut and poplar, one and an half miles from the river Ohio.
20	7	2	An interior lot of rich soil some what uneven but not so much so as to render it untilable—three and a quarter miles from the Ohio.
24	8	3	Of a thin soil answerable to the production of wheat; timber, oak, hickory, beach.
25	7	2	This lot is of a good soil, rich, favourable to tillage; timber, oak, ash, hickory, sugar tree, chesnut, poplar, beach and white wood.
28	8	4	Exuberantly rich soil adjoining the river.
30	7	2	The greatest part of this lot is land luxuriantly rich and favourable to tillage; timber, button and white wood, sugar maple, ash and hickory, oak, poplar, beach.
35	7	2	Half of this lot is of rich soil, remainder answerable to the production of wheat, all favourable to tillage; timber same as lot above this, No. 30.
36	7	2	Half of this land exceedingly rich, the other is rich good land favourable to tillage; timber, sugar maple, ash, hickory, oak, poplar, and button wood.
9	7	4	No resurvey has been made of these lots but they were when purchased recommended by the surveyors as very rich & valuable lots
4	7	4	
31	8	3	
14	7	4	
28	7	4	
30	1	2	
21	7	4	
22	7	4	

Each of the above lots (except lot No. 14 in the second township of the third range) contains 620 acres.

3 3 A fractional part of a township containing, exclusive of the lots reserved to Congress, about three thousand eight hundred acres—it joins the river, has more than a third rich interval land, and the residue rich upland, fit for cultivation.

The WEEGE BOTTOM contains upwards of four thousand acres, the greatest proportion of which is the richest bottom land, it is nine miles below Wheien and three miles above Grave creek. The Weege rivulet which runs through it has many fine situations for mills, and in the opinion of the best judges, it is one of the best situations for establishing a Town, on the river Ohio.

The terms of sale are, one half of the purchase money paid down, and the residue in twelve months from the date of the purchase; and in case of approved notes with satisfactory endorsers being given for the second payment, a deed will be immediately delivered to the purchaser; where the second payment is not made, satisfactory security will be given for the delivery of a good and sufficient deed, provided the monies due thereon are paid within twelve months from the date of the purchase, and if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money at the time of sale, a deduction of twelve and an half per cent will be made on a moiety of the purchase money.

New York, 21st July, 1796. WILLIAM HILL.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he has just compleated his new Machine boat, and on making a full experiment finds that the boat with six horses on board turning the water works, will penetrate five miles per hour, against a current four miles per hour, and carry forty five tons burthin, and will go down stream in such current at the rate of nine miles per hour, and carry fifty five tons burthin. Said boat is now ready to take in loading or passengers for Limestone, Cincinnati; or any other place not going further than Cincinnati & to return to this place immediately. Any person having loading to a considerable amount at any place on the navigable waters of the Monongahela or Ohio by applying to the subscriber may depend on having it carried to any of the aforementioned places with care and on moderate terms.

DANIEL HEALER.

Port Perry September 16, 1796.

Formly known by the mouth of Turtle Creek.

TO BE RENTED,

THAT *well known Tavern, together with five acres of meadow, two of pasture, stables, half of the garden and spring house, formerly occupied by George Catt, about six miles from Pittsburgh, and on the great road to Redstone, the house is well calculated for any kind of business, store or Tavern, for further particulars enquire of the subscribers on the premises.*

Also on the 7th October next, will be exposed to public sale Horses, Cows, two stills, household furniture and a variety of other articles. SARAH CATT, CONRAD CATT, } *Admistrs.*

September 21st 1796.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE *tract of land containing one hundred and forty acres, situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, about three miles above Pittsburgh, a considerable part of it is bottom of the first quality, about 30 or 40 acres of which are cleared, the upland is exceedingly rich, covered with walnut, locus, sugar and spice wood. there are several valuable springs upon the ground, two of which are limestone, nothing need be said in commendation of the land as it is not presumed that any person will purchase without viewing it. The terms of sale &c. will be made konwn by enquiring of the Printer.*

Pittsburgh Sept. 22, 1769.

LANG, (of Brownsville) RESPECFULLY informs the public, that with a view to the extension of commerce by AUCTIONEERING or VENDUE BUSINESS, conducted on principles similar to Vendues in more capital places of trade, he hath given bond and security to the Office of Inspection for the Fourth Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, according to law, which prohibits commercial vendues or auctioneering without such pre-requisite; and having obtained license, he offers his services in that way to all the inhabitants of the country in the neighbourhood of the river Monongahela, and within the said survey. He hopes from his experience in trade, legally to conduct the various branches of this business with order, punctuality, and dispatch, and will endeavour to give satisfaction to all who may please to deal with him. Public sales will be made by him within said bounds at any place or places where imperious circumstances may require. Sellers of property at his sales may prescribe the terms of sale by instructions, limiting prices below which their property shall not be sold, and directing whether for cash or credit, and what kind of security and evidences thereof shall be taken where credits are given; to all which instructions the strictest attention will be paid, and reasonable compensation accepted, proportion to the manner in which the business may be done.

He likewise buyes and sells on Commission at private sale, all kind of property required, and has Lands of his own in Monongahela county, Virginia, for sale to settlers.

Brownsville, August 16, 1796.

N. B. Inventories of Cattle, Invoices of Goods, and proposals for public sales of real property, together with written conditions of such public sales instructing the auctioneer whether to sell for cash or credit, what time of credit is allowed, and what security and evidence of such credit shall be taken, will be received at D. Hamilton's, Esq. Cross roads of Capt. Edward Gardner—at Union Town by James Gibson, merchant—at Frederick Town by Isaac Jenkinson, Esq. in Elizabeth-township, Allegheny county, by William M'Clurg, Esq. and at his auction office in Brownsville. In consequence of which the auctioneer will advertise a fixed day and sell. Arrangements similar will be made at other places as business may require. He will advertise property entered in this manner at his own expence; is provided with blanks of every necessary kind for the more speedy transacting business—Conveyancing will necessarily be attended to according to its importance.—All who wish to sell at his sales are requested to let him advertise to prevent disappointment in his attendance, because otherwise more than one property may be advertised for sale on the same day. He earnestly wishes to accommodate the interest and convenience of his employers, and at the same time notifies all who incline to be sivers at vendues to be aware of consequences in the law for undoubtedly the revenue officers must and will do their duty.

Attendance will be given at Union Town, Fayette county; at Clines, Greene county, and at Washington on such business during court there.

WEST LIBERTY.

A New Town,

SITUATE on the state road between Greensburgh in the county of Westmoreland, and Pittsburgh in the county of Allegheny, about 13 miles from the former and 18 miles from the latter being part of the tract of land lately the property of Samuel Mann; the situation is beautiful & the soil rich, with springs of excellent water, the lots are 60 feet front 181 1-2 back. A plan of said town may be seen with the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and the proprietor on the premises. Terms 20 dollars per lot, one half paid on subscribing the residue in six months; when legal, titles will be made clear of any incumberance whatever. The lots will be drawn the 3d day of Oct. next on the premises.

CALEB STOCKTON.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails,

a few Kegs for Sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1796.

THE *subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he carries on the* CABINET-MAKING *Business in all its branches, in the house lately occupied by Mr. John Johnston, Silversmith, where the public may be supplied with any thing in his branch on the shortest notice, having on hand a quantity of well seasoned wood—He has some of the most fashionable Pembroke Tables for sale.*

THOMAS LUKINS.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1796.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Mr. Scull,

AS benevolence is one of the noblest principles, that can actuate the human mind, it must certainly be highly disagreeable to any person posessed of such a principle in the least degree, to reflect on the conduct of those, who for some time past have exerted their skill to the utmost through the medium of your paper to depreciate the characters of those worthy gentlemen, Finlay and Gallatin; gentlemen of principles truly patriotic, gentlemen who have merited the most unreserved confidence of their constituents, at the very remembrance of who's patriotism, every breast potessing principles truly republican, doubtless beats high, with pleasing sensations of grateful esteem.

Yet worthy as they are, we find that true virtue cannot shield them from the virulent invectives, and malicious insinuations, of the envious, ambitious, ignorant & ill designing: I expect that none will deem the expressions too harsh, who have carefully considered the nature and design of the publications refered to above;

To such an observer I expect it has appeared evident, that they authors have not been actuated by a patriotic and benevolent, but wrathful and malicious disposition: and that their unfair dealings, and insolence [a recitation of which is at present unnecessary] is totally beneath the character of the man, much more of the gentleman. But, although every lover of mankind must sincerely pity such persons, and cordially despise such publications, I shall leave them and their performances to the consideration of a candid public, except him who appears to be the truest object of pity, and to stand in most need of a little correction; I mean that creature who appeared in your Gazettes of the 3d & 10th inst. under the signature of [illegible] Westmoreland County, whose purile venom seems principally excited at Mr. Finlay.

Instead of putting myself to [illegible] a level to enter the lists in a warlike manner, I shall be contented with furnishing a few hints to fellow Philanthropes of the incompetency of his publications; which will no doubt render him an object of their commiseration. And certainly it is sufficient to exite pity in every feeling breast to find any being of the human species so abandoned, so far lost, to every virtuous & manly principle, as to affirm openly, not through ignorance but design: that Mr. Finlay a gentleman oppoied to violent measures from the very first, was a promoter of the late insurrection. Agreeably to his own sentiments he had a right to oppose the excise law "while on the legislative anvil;" and certainly he had an equal right even after it became a law, to promote petitions for the purpose of procureing a repeal thereof by writing his sentiments or any other constitutional way; more especially, if the electors erroneous sentiment that a representative should merely consult the particular interest of his immediate constituents was true. But our elector proceeds further, and undertakes to unfold the motives which induced Mr. Finlay to act but as I consider the cognition of sacred thoughts, to be a prerogative more than human, I shall leave him to be tossed about with the airy puffs of his arrogant imagination; after I have requested him to point out the chapter and verse in his Gazettes or pamphlets, which can prove that Finlay opposed the excise law from a desire of popularity, that he was secretly pleased with the burning of Nevill's house, that he rejoiced in a sheer at petitions from the western country; & after tayloes, and the likes of the like nature; or otherwise [illegible] the just epithet of an inconsistent, inconsiderate, and malicious coxcomb.

As to his strictures on the conduct of representative Finlay concerning the British treaty, I am fully of the opinion that by it we acquired no more than our right; but be it good or bad, is little to the

purpose, be that as it may, Mr. Finlay certainly acted as became the gentleman and the patriot in oppoſing it, at the riſk of ſacrifiſing his own popularity, to what in my opinion, he thought the public intereſt: I ſay in my opinion, becauſe our elector who has already profeſſed to pry beyond the reſearches of human wiſdom, may perhaps point out other motives hitherto unknown. It is painful to reflect on his arrogant aſſertion that every man who had been accuſtomed to think on any ſubject whatever, clearly foreſaw the advantages ariſing from the treaty, and fondly proclaimed in favour of the ratification, whereas in fact many of our moſt reſpectable citizens men of the profoundeſt thought, and deepeſt penetration, never declared loudly in favour of its ratification, and ſcarcely nine tenths of the citizens ever ſaw a petition in its favour. I am perſuaded that many ſchool-boys have been ſeverely floged for leſs inſolence.

To point out the whole of his inconſiſtencies would much excell the bounds of a reaſonable eſſay, in fine his manner of treating the character of Finlay throughout, one while repreſenting him as ſuppoſing himſelf elected to ſerve his own paſſions and prejudices; and again as the dupe of a party, only capable to follow the bell of the leader, and other inconnections equally falſe and abſurd; prove him an object beneath the ſcorn and contempt of gentlemen, and deſerving their pity alone. Nor has his ſcurrillity been directed merely againſt Finlay, but he has attempted to make the Congreſs to a man the victims of his indignation; when he inſinuates "that the moſt effectual way to injure a cauſe in Congreſs, would be for Finlay to declare its advocate;" which certainly paints that honorable body in the meaneſt colours imaginable, and if true, would prove them *ad unum* a ſet of ſenſeleſs, and perfidious ſcoundrels; that would ſell their country, and betray their truſt, merely to gratify ill nature.

Neither does his inſolence ſtop here, but *totis viribus* he has aſſaulted the citizens of Pennſylvania in general, and of the weſtern country in particular: was not the united wiſdom of our citizens employed in chooſing him to repreſent them in different departments of our government? Therefore if they knew him to be a perſon of the character our elector has repreſented him, they muſt certainly be of the ſame ſtamp; and if they did not, they muſt certainly be ſcandalouſly ignorant to a man, if his tale is true. But our elector does not "heſitate to declare, that for a ſeries of years paſt, he had conſidered the political conduct of Mr. Finlay as highly reprehenſible &c." I doubt not but he has, as it is moſt likely that the patriotick gentleman always acted contrary to his ſentiments. But why did not the elector publiſh his thoughts ſooner? Probably becauſe he had wit enough to diſcern that his ſentiments and himſelf [had he been known] would have been hiſſed at, and deſpiſed, by every lover of true virtue and merit: but nowhe has proved that he poſſeſſes a ſtock of true puppy courage, by malicious yelping and grining, after others have made the attack. But why ſhould I further purſue a creature, whoſe aoriſt performance totally conſiſts, in battering his knuckles againſt pictures of his own painting. I ſhall therefore leave him pleaſed with the review of his "performance," requeſting the public to conſider that it is by no means inconſiſtent with a benevolent and philanthropick diſpoſition, to adminiſter, a little coercive medicine, to a man in a dangerous fit of political phrenzy; in whom the impudence of the dog and ignorance of the aſs ſeem completely united.

As ariſtocrats, land jobbers &c. are buſily engaged to injure the intereſt of Finlay and Gallatin before the next election [for if they are re-elected it will certainly be very injurious to the intereſt of all ſuch] I hope the citizens of the weſtern country will carefully conſider, whether men of baſe, licentious characters, who declare their higheſt principle to be mere ſelf love; are likely to ſupply the place of thoſe two grand pillars of true republican liberty to advantage, if they ſhould happen to be ſet aſide at the inſtigation of thoſe enemeis of liberty, who hate them almoſt as cordially as they hate virtue.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Weſtmoreland county
September 13, 1296.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Scull,

I obſerve, in your paper of third inſtant, that a Weſtmoreland Elector, has endeavoured to bring to the recollection of the Political free thinker, and free ſpeaker, the object of their controverſy, of which he imagines they totally loſt ſight. I had thought that the men were capable of managing their own buſineſs, without his enterference; But ſince the gentleman has condeſcended to take up the ſubject, and treat it in his own maſterly manner; I ſhall inform him that although he has pointed me out to the public, as engaged in the moſt nefarious buſineſs; yet his piece is one of that kind, that ſhall never be anſwered by me. And as I have determined never to engage in Electioneering, any further than the declaration of my own ſentiments, when I think proper, I ſhall not quarrel with any of my fellow citizens reſpecting Mr. Finley, he is no doubt capable of attending to his own buſineſs. But at the ſame time, I would have the gentlemen to know, that I think it my honour, that I am one of theſe Weſtmorelanders, as he is pleaſed to term them, who are capable of reſenting and deſpiſing the inſult, which they have received by his publication, in which he has permited his perſonal reſentment againſt Finley; with which, and the reaſons thereof, they are well acquainted, to tranſport him, ſo far beyond the bounds of truth and decency, as to repreſent the people of Weſtmoreland, to the world, as a number of deluded creatures, deſtitute, of ſenſe or ſhame; capable of almoſt every thing, in a political point of view, that could diſgrace human nature, a people who could with the utmoſt tranquility, and ſecret joy, hear of Preſident Waſhington, and all the Executive Junto, being beſpatered with all the calumny, and abuſe, that party rage & mal volence could ſuggeſt. Which black picture, will appear more fully by attending to the publication.

For my part although I may not have ſo many newspapers, and pamphlets beſide me, as the gentleman ſeems to poſſeſs; yet I am perfectly acquainted, with the political ſentiments of the people of Weſtmoreland county, and with the conduct of thoſe gentlemen, whom they have thought proper to chooſe, to repreſent them, in the Federal, & State Legiſlatures, for many years paſt, and I have abundant reaſon to believe, that a very great majority of the deluded Weſtmorelanders, poſſeſs that rational, manly, and ſincere attachment to the conſtitution, and the Preſident, that good citizens ought to have, and would go as far in ſupport of the government, & the laws, as ever the gentleman has yet done.

As to my ſelf I rejoice that I am an American citizen, I revere the Preſident of the U. States, & I venerate the conſtituted authorities of my country, I love the laws, and when I violate them, I ſhall perhaps fear them; but neither the Weſtmoreland Elector, nor Finley, nor any Ariſtrocrat or Democrat, on the face of the earth, ſhall dictate to me, the part which I am to act, in chooſing Repreſentatives; nor have I any thing to hope, or fear, from the one, or the other, except that I hope to obtain the approbation of good men, and fear always their diſapprobation.

But as the Weſtmoreland Elector, appears to have more diſcernment, information, and attachment to the Preſident and government of the U. States, than all the Weſtmorelanders taken collectively, he ought to give his name to the public, and there is ſcarcely any doubt of his being ſent to Congreſs, in the place of Finley; for my own part, I ſhall vote for Finley, no longer, than untill I can meet with a man, whom I have reaſon to believe will ſerve the Weſtern Country better.

A POLITICAL FREE THINKER.

Weſtmoreland County,
September 14, 1796.

Foreign Intelligence

KIRPEN, June 26.

On the 23d gen. Jourdan went to Duſſeldorff, and after having reviewed the army aſſembled there, returned to Coblentz.

All the armies are in motion. We expect a general engagement. The Auſtrian army of the Lower Rhine, which had puſhed its advanced guard as far as Mulheim and Bueſberg, has fallen back precipitately. General Kleber is again advancing to the Sieg, and ſeveral columns of the army of the North are already arrived at Nuys Borgheim and Duſſeldorff.

This falling back of the Archduke is ſuppoſed to have been principally occaſioned by the intelligence of general Morau's having croſſed the Rhine at Straſburg.

LONDON, July 11.

RUSSIAN TROOPS.

We have the following important intelligence from Peterſburgh by the laſt mail; "More of our troops are on their way to Perſia. Their object, is ſaid, is to put the Sultan Schah Nadir upon the throne, while 56,000 of her forces are encamped near Derbent, upon the Caſpian Sea, anothor corps of 40,000 are to march towards Aſiatic Turkey. General Suwarrow has only to paſs to the left ſhore of the Dniſter, and enter Moldavia to commence hoſtilities. All thoſe intereſting preparations have cauſed our Court to ſuſpend, if not abandon, the idea of ſending 40,000 men down to the Rhine, to act againſt the French.

PARIS, July 5.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

Hauſſman to the Executive Directory.

Straſburg, 9 Meſſidor [June 24].

"The attack of the entrenchments of Kehl were attended with great difficulties, all of which, however were overcome by our troops.

"Among the traits of courage diſplayed by the troops, the moſt remarkable was the manner in which the firſt redoubt was taken; the ſoldiers after having leaped into the ditch before they ſcaled the walls, overwhelmed the enemy with a ſhower of ſtones. This new manoeuvre made the troops in the redoubt ſtoop, and the republicans immediately jumped upon the parapet, and took poſſeſſion of the redoubt. We had no artillery till we took ſome pieces from the enemy.

June 27.

"Yeſterday evening at 7 o'clock we attacked the enemy in the wood, which was their moſt advantageous poſition; they were foreed to retreat and we took 30 priſoners. Our left wing has advanced to Biſchoffiheim, the centre is at Offenburg; and the right wing near Auenheim.

June 28.

"Priſoners continue to be made in great numbers. The enemy have been forced in their entrenchments, and obliged to fly.—They have ſet fire to their magazines to prevent their falling into our hands. We are now two leagues beyond Offenburg.

July 5.

DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Several deputies, and among others, Camus, ſaid yeſterday evening, that certain news had been received of the capture of Friburg, in the Briſgaw, by the Republican troops, after one of the moſt bloody battles, in which the Auſtrians were entirely defeated; the Cuiraſſiers particularly, who paſs for the beſt troops of the empire, were cut to pieces, & none, it is ſaid, eſcaped.

AUGSBURG, June 20.

The Florence Gazette aſſures us, that the loſs of gen. Beaulieu on the 13th, was at leaſt 7000 in killed, wounded and priſoners. He loſt his camp equipage, his baggage and his artillery, and retreated only with 3000 men on the road to Trent.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.

The accounrts from Liſbon by the Independent wear a very gloomy aſpect; an univerſal conſternation pervaded the court and the people of all ranks, in conſequence of the hoſtile threats of the French and certain notifications from the court of Madrid upon the political connections ſubſiſted between the courts of Liſbon and St. James's

It was underſtood at Liſbon, that the ſpaniſh miniſter had officially ſignified the intention of his Catholic Majeſty to permit a French army of 70,000 men to march thro' his dominion, into Portugal, unleſs the latter court without delay, ſhut all her ports againſt and forbid the future entry of Britiſh veſſels.

The moſt active preparations were, however certainly in all parts of Portugal. to raiſe an army for the defence of the country; and the expediment of impreſſing men for the army had been reffered to, in order to accompliſh the more ſpeedily collection of a large army.

The firſt Diviſion of the Brazil fleet had arrived; the ſecond being the moſt valuable was hourly expected,

Sept. 12.

Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, Ju[illegible] 15, 1796.

"Numerous corps of troops are continually marching from La Vendee to Italy. Buonaparte's army will ſoon be 200,000 men ſtrong. The left wing of that army, commanded by general Maſſena had on the 1ſt inſt. already puſhed 2 leagues into Tyrol. and was marching againſt Brixen and Lieutz; a Column of the army of the Alps is advancing along the banks of the Inn, againſt Inſpruck, the capital of Tyrol, and we expect that by this time the army of Italy, and of the Rhine and Moſelle will have effected a Junction on the frontiers of Bavaria. The corps of 6000 Neapolitian horſe, who had eſcaped with the Auſtrians after the battle of Borghetto, have ſurrendered to the republicans, and were ſent to Breſcia, Lodi, and Cremona. Their horſes, ſaddles, &c. were delivered up to the republicans agreeable to the treaty. It is alſo generally believed that an article of our treaty with Naples ſtipulates, that the King ſhall lend us five ſhips of the line and eight frigates.

"The ſucceſs of our armies in Germany and Italy are ſo deciſive, the emperor will ſoon ſhare the fate of the King of Sardinia. It is expected that England will at leaſt pay the price of all the countries which the French Republic may agree to reſtore to the Pope, the Emperor and the German Princes at the concluſion of a general peace.

"There is plenty of all kinds of proviſions in France, and the crops of this year are richer yet than that of laſt year."

Sept. 15.

We are informed that at Sheffield in Maſſachuſetts, 25 miles eaſtward of Kenderehook, a fever rages which carries off numbers; that one of its ſtreets is nearly deſerted, and flags erected at the entrance of it; the uſual ſignal in New-England to denote infection to be avoided. Alſo that by means of a ſick perſon's going from thence and dying at Woodbury, the diſorder was communicated, and prevails in Woodbury. *N. Y. paper.*

BOSTON, September 8.

Naval Engagement.

On Tueſday laſt arrived in Nantaſket roads the Britiſh Frigate La Raiſon, capt. Beresford, rating 24 and mounting 36 guns——nines and ſixes, with two 24 pound carronades. On the 24th ult. in the evening, George's Banks, bearing W. and S. diſtant 20 leagues, was cheaſed by a French frigate, which ſoon came up with; and engaged La. Raiſon. Her force not preciſely known; but ſuppoſed, by the Engliſh officers, to have been a 44 gun ſhip. The action continued, that evening an hour and a quarter, when the veſſels ſeparated in a fog. Next morning the two ſhips again met, and fought 3 quarters of an hour—a fog again ariſing the veſſels again parted, and did not fall in with each other afterwards, La Raiſon had two men killed and 7 wounded, three dangerouſly: ſhe was much damaged in her hull and rigging—having to bend almoſt a complete new ſuit of ſails. She is, however, refitted, and will probably put to ſea this week. It is not known what veſſel ſhe was engaged with; but it was probably the frigate that was ſeen off the Capes of the Delaware, about three weeks ſince—and ſaid, by the pilots, to be "a fine French frigate." She is expected at this port.

Sept. 12.

Late and Important Intelligence.

ANOTHER DEFEAT of the AUSTRIANS.

On Saturday morning arrived here, Capt. SWAINE, 56 days from Bremen* Capt. S. is a gentleman of reputation, and has informed us that the following important news was related to him about three or four hours before he left Bremen by his Merchant, who is a perſon of information and reſpectability,—and Capt. S. has not a doubt of its authenticity:

That on the 12th of July, about a day's march from Franckfort a ſevere engagement took place, between the French and the Auſtrian army's, which ended in the total defeat of the latter, with the loſs of 12,000 killed and taken priſoners, together with their baggage, artillery, &c.—That the French immediately puſhed on for Frankfort, and it was ſuppoſed at Bremen, when Capt. Swaine ſailed [July 15] that the French were already in poſſeſſion of that place. This intelligence arrived by expreſs from the Auſtrian army, and was confirmed by the Auſtrian ſoldiers who had eſcaped. It appears that the French effected this defeat by ſtratagem; having dreſſed

* Bremen is about 25 German, or 75 Engliſh miles from Frankfort.

regiment of their troops in Austrian uniform the evening proceeding the battle, they were made to sign an attack on the French; who retreated; the Austrians observing the French falling back, came on with all their forces, and when the French had decoyed them far enough to effect their purpose, they turned on them, and made a most complete victory.

Chronicle.

LEXINGTON, August 30.

Extract of a letter from Cumberland, to the editor, dated July 17.

"Two men, with roguish intent, and of the most shameful nature, set out from our frontiers last week, to steal horses from some Cherokees, that were hunting on the borders of their boundary, and had so far carried their plot as to catch a few horses, and was makeing off with them when the owners, two Indians, was apprised of it and pursued so closely, that they presently came in sight of them, and, with a commanding voice, ordered them to surrender, or they would fire: the two men, well known for heroes in the field, notwithstanding, one of whom made his escape, the other surrendered to the Indians, whom they brought to Nashville, where a due course of law was about to be taken against them; but the Indians said that as they were young men, and the friendship that now subsisted had not been done away—they had no idea of revenge against the white people, and would be satisfied on paying them eight dollars, the worth of their trouble, hoping they would see the evil of so doing, & make good men."

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1.

(Concluded from our last)

Any impartial man will say with me, speaking to all the gentlemen composing the several companies of warrantee, mutato nomine de te fabula narratur. Yes I maintain that all speculators on a large scale on the unappropriated land of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under the authority of the law before mentioned, are intruders and to prove it I need only to refer to the observations I have made here above.

Nay I maintain, that land speculators have been considered and treated in Pennsylvania as intruders as early as at the first colonization of this state, under the proprietors; and did continue so until the present time; that under the proprietors the greatest care was taken to secure to every citizen one tract of land, & to prevent these large purchases of land, such as have been so often made in Virginia; our legislature was still actuated by the same views, when to offer new shackles in the way of speculators, and to prevent their further intrusion, it enacted by a supplment to the law in question dated 22d of April 1794; that no warrant except in a particular case, could be granted for land, but upon a certificate that a settlement was made thereon and grain had been raised.

How far behind the genuine actual settlers, previous to the entries of warrants, are the warrantees on a large scale! the settlers, really adventurers, have in the first place made improvements and settlements, or have been prevented from making them; they have persisted during the whole danger in their indeavours, as the law requires, and after the danger did cease, they have made actual settlements, planted and cultivated grain, and reaped with stocks of horses and cattle, the benefits of the luxuriant pasture of a new country; while the companeis of warrantees are slowly persisting in their indeavours, not to settle immediately but to hunt after poor persons that will settle for them, as it is expressed in their pamphlet 5th question and 5th answer.

Admitting for a moment the construction given the law in the 3d opinion of the 4th answer, contained in the same pamphlet. Still the warrantees fall short in the indeavours they ought to make; for certainly the law supposes the existence of a settler ready to settle, when it requires indeavours to make a settlement; it is immediate indeavours it requires, and not mediates ones; and if the act of hunting after a person to make a settlement, is indeavouring to make a settlement, as well might it be said, that the indeavouring to rise up, is to be indeavouring to lay down, for to lay down one must rise up first.

The onus probandi that the warrantees persisted in their indeavours to settle, is granted to them in the 6th answer contained in their pamphlet I shall grant it also considering their way of indeavouring.

It is astonishing indeed to see many of the actual settlers having so decidedly the expression of the law, and its spirit on their side, and yet going to give away their own. Let them remember that it matters with them of a free hold, the most durable and precious thing that a freeman can own; such as many of them never had and perhaps never will have again when lost.

Let them remember that compromises with the warrantees, gratuity, as they term it and easy payment, are the bait and the mortgage, the warrantees reserve in their articles with the settlers is the real trap with which many of them will be catched. It is hard to raise money in a new country, and it is much more, so when a whole settlement, is at the same time, groaning under the pressure of heavy payments. Once more fellow citizens dont give away to despondency, at the appearance of the combined companies of moneyed men? dont let fall from your hand, into the abyss of wealth, the freehold, the shelter, providence has bestowed upon you, and your posterity. If a storm rises from the east against you? if some partial cloud seem unauspicious to you in the west? are you not conforted by the consolatory idea that you are to abide by the verdict of a jury of your country, and that the western Barr afford learned and philantropic lawyers ready to advocate your cause.

By order of the committee,
JOHN LUCAS Sec'y.

*** *The members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society, are requested to meet at the usual place, on Monday next, precisely at 3 o'clock P. M. on business of great importance.*

By order
JAMES B. CLOW, Sec. P. T.
October 1, 1796.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq. PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
(CIRCULAR)

PHILADELHIA, 5, Month 30, 1796.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

THE Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, &c. in compliance with a requisition of the Convention of Delegates from the several Abolition Societies throughout the U. States, have appointed a Committee to procure a statement of the number and condition of the Blacks, both bond and free, in this State, with respect to the property of the free, and the employment and moral conduct of all. In order, therefore, to obtain as accurate a statement as possible throughout the several counties; the Committee have thought proper to again address such persons in the different parts, as, from their situation and attachment to the cause, would be most likely to give them the necessary information. An account of the progess of their school education also, would be very desirable.

The Circular Letters forwarded last year calling only for a statement of the *Free Blacks*, we are obliged to repeat our request to those from whom we then received accounts.

As this information is of considerable importance, we take the liberty of soliciting thy early attention to the object of our appointment, with respect to those in the country in which thou art a resident, and transmit the information to *Sallows Shewell*, No. 67, North Second Street.

EDWARD GARRIGUES.
SALLOWS SHEWELL.
THOMAS ROGERS
WILLIAM GIBBONS.
BENJANIN TUCKER.

In order to accompliish the above object, I take the liberty of requesting the Constable of each Township, in the county to collect information on these particulars which they can communicate to me at the adjourned court on the 17, of October; or at the term in course the first Monday in December next.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Allegheny County, ss.

At a court of common pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and adjourned from day to day till Saturday in the afternoon, the jury was discharged and the court adjourned till Monday the seventeenth of October next, at twelve o'clock, when the court of common pleas will be opened at the usual place in Pittsburgh, for the trial of the causes mentioned in the following list. And all persons concerned in any of the said causes herein after mentioned either as parties or witnesses, are desired to take notice thereof, and give their attendance accordingly.

United States	*vs George M'Elhany*
William Faulkner	*vs John Clark*
United States	*vs Thomas Crawford*
John Reed	*vs Samuel Plummer*
James Power	*vs Jane Heney*
George M'Gonnigle	*vs John Jordan*
Moses Ford	*vs Matthew Ernest*
Roger M'Quillan	*vs William Irwin*
Mark Deery	*vs James Kirwin*
Eleanor Elliot	*vs Henry Reed's Exors.*
Jacob Lodwick	*vs Dunning M'Nair*
Lessee of R. George	*vs Christian Leapheart*
Lessee of T. Jones	*vs Jas. Park & Benj. Kinsole*
Henry Wolf	*vs Alexr. Snodgrass*
Alex. Craig's admrs.	*vs Henry Sturgeon*
Wm. Morehead for the use of David Irwin	*vs James Gilfoy*
Albert Torrence assee.	*vs Conrad Catt*
William Fry for a Negro man	*vs William Eichel*
	vs Isaac McKee

LAND for SALE and SETTLEMENT.

WHEREAS the Pennsylvania Population Company, have purchased, of the State of Pennsylvania, several large and valuable tracts of land, lying in the Triangle Presque-Isle, on Lake Erie and on the waters of Beaver Creek, French Creek and Allegheny River, and having had the said tracts surveyed and divided into 400 acre lots, do now offer PARTS of them to the public for sale on the most reasonable terms and payments. The company having deputed and appointed Judah Colt, Esq.; also one of the members of their board of managers, their agent in general, and also with exclusive powers to dispose of a large tract of land to settlers: and having appointed Thomas Reese, William Power and Ennion Williams, Esquires, their agents for disposing of the other PARTS of the company's land, agreeably to such directions as they may receive.

The said Colt will reside at Presqu isle on Lake Erie, the said Reese at Presqu isle, the said Power at Cussewago Creek where they will keep their respective offices for the company's lands, in which great encouragement will be given to actual settlers and families, who come to reside in the country. Individuals or companies applying at their office, respectively, may be informed of those terms, where attendance will be given, maps of the company's land exhibited, particular tracts shewn, and all due attention paid to applicants. Encouragement will be given to useful mechanicks who first apply.

Roads will be opened and mills erected. Stores of provisions, implements, &c. are laid in to be sold on reasonable terms to persons settling on the lands, which the company have to dispose of.

The lands are good, the soil rich, the climate healthy, and they possess many advantages from water communications.

For farther particulars those who are inclined to treat for any part of the same are referred to the agents aforesaid.

JOHN NICHOLSON, President.
JOHN FIELD,
THEO. CAZENOVE,
WALTER STEWART, } Managers.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given by the subscriber that on the twenty third day of Oct. next, will be exposed for sale at public vendue, at the sign of the green tree in Pittsburgh, the township number three in the first range, it being a fractional part of a township, containing exclusive of the lots reserved to Congress, about three thousand eight hundred acres; it joins the river Ohio has more than one third of rich interval land, and the residue rich upland fit for cultivation, which land has for some time past been advertised under the head of the Weege Bottom. In this paper, the terms of sale are one half of the purchase money paid down, and the residue due in twelve months from the date of the purchase, and in case of approved notes with satisfactory endorsers given for the second payment a deed will be immediately delivered to the purchaser; when the second payment is made satisfactory security will be given for the delivery of a good and sufficient deed, provided the monies due thereon are paid within twelve months from the date of the purchase, and if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money at the time of sale, a deduction of twelve and an half per cent will be made as a moiety of the purchase money.

WILLIAM HILL.
by DANIEL M'ELHERAN.
his Attorney.

Wm. WOODS, & Co.

AT their New Store, at the corner of of Diamond alley and opposite the Market house, have received a very neat and handsome assortment of dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, all which they are determined to sell at a very reduced profit for Cash, or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, September 28, 1796

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, will be exposed to sale at Auction in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 11, of Oct. next, for ready money, a considerable quantity of woolen cloathing, which, principally consists of upwards of four hundred round coats of various colours, lined with flannel or baize, three hundred pair of Overalls and Trowsers, also of various colours, together with a number of patterns of Trowsers cut out but not made up &c. The whole in good order, and suitable for the approaching winter. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC CRAIG, Q. M.
Pittsburgh, 26, Sept. 1796.

N. B. Wanted immediately a number of boatmen, to descend the Ohio, and Mississippi, to Natches, from thence to be employed as axmen with the Commissioners, in runing aline between the Territory of the U. States, and that of the Spanish Government. Apply at the QuarterMasters Office.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Allegheny county, Mifflin township, near Robert Thompsons: the 9th of August last, a large red & white Stear marked in the right ear with a crop, and a slit in the left, a star in his forehead, a white spot on his near thigh, and some white about his breast, a hole through the point of his near horn, appears as if he had been worked but not lately. The owner is desired to come prove property pay charges and take him away.

DANIEL TREDWAY.
Sept. 5th 1796.

Just arrived and for sale,
By
DENNY & BEELEN,
A fresh Assortment of fall Goods, and Groceries.

Pittsburgh, September 28, 1796.

Allegheny County, ss.

Isaac Gregg vs *Daniel Ransom* } *Domestic Attachment.*

WE *the subscribers auditors appointed by the Court in the above cause, do hereby give notice, that on the 21st day of Oct. next, will be exposed to sale, or otherwise disposed of at the house of Patrick Murphy, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, sundry articles attached as the property of the defendant viz. Bonds, Notes and other Claims &c. where attendance will be given by.*

JAMES G. HERON,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOSIAH TANNEHILL, } *Auditors.*

September 27, 1796.

To the FREE MEN, of the County of Allegheny.

Having been encouraged by a number of my fellow citizens, soon after my return from Philadelphia in June last, to offer my service to the country the ensuing Election for the Assembly, and it being pretty generally known, that I was a Candidate, it was not my intention to address the people, had not the Grand Jury officiously steped in between us, and compelled me to come forward in my own defence.

I consider not only intrigue, but solicitation, as Anti Republican: with a free people it ought to beget mistrust: It is not congenial with the principles of freedom. But being thus compelled my Fellow Citizens I hope will excuse me. I have therefore only to acquaint the Free Men of the County of Allegheny, that should they think proper to favour me with their suffrages, and make me their choice, at the ensuing election, I shall undoubtedly deem it an honor to serve them; at the same time to assure them, that the honor shall not be forgot, nor their confidence betrayed.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.
Fowlers Glen, Sept. 29, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living near Georgetown Ohio, a strawbury roan horse, eight years old next spring, fourteen hands & three inches high branded on the near shoulder with the heel screw of a plow, and a black mare 3 years old, aft hind foot white up to the pasture joint, branded the same, supposed to be taken by two youngmen, the name of Reyman. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver said creatures to John Beaver, at Georgetown.

DANNIEL DRUSKELL.
September 28, 1796.

POETRY.

EPISTLE to an HEIRESS.

MARIA! I'm resolv'd to tell my pain,
In spite of diffidence it must be told;
Torment you know, will make the dumb complain,
[For instance] Balaam's cudgelled beast of old.

Then oh! attend thou fairest of the fair,
Let one sweet smile a ray of hope impart;
In pity deign to hear a humble prayer,
And banish sorrow from my aching heart.

'Tis not the pointing lip of rosy dye,
Nor breast, where all the loves delighted rove,
Nor the blue languish of the sparkling eye,
That in my bosom roused the flame of love.

Thy LIP, and BREAST, and EYE, I much admire,
But charms less transient rob my soule of rest;
Tity GOLD, thy GUINEAS set me all on fire,
I long to rummage your Papa's OLD CHEST.

But different eyes are struck with different charms,
Here's *Damon* pierced by *Cupid's* poisonous dart,
Would gladly take you to his longing arms,
And ask no *portion* with you but—a *heart*.

Then pray, MARIA, let him have his whim,
And likewise pity my poor tortur'd breast;
To me your *money* give—*yourself* to him,
And make at once a couple of us blestd.

Anecdote of an Austrian Soldier.

The following extraordinary instance of great bravery, happened during the continental war, in 1785. After the surrender of Breslau to the Prussian troops, the Imperial garrison, consisting of above ten thousand, marched out with two pieces of cannon, drums, colours, and other honours due to soldiers who had made a gallant defence. As his Majesty of Prussia was riding through the town, he observed a man with his back to a wall, endeavouring to defend himself against thirty granadiers, who threatened every instant to run him through the body if he did not submit. The King, amazed at him, and pitying his rashness, cried out Austrian! why don't you surrender? Are you made of iron or marble, to withstand the fury of thirty armed men? Please your Majesty, said the Austrian soldier, I was of the former garrison, and being asleep at the evacuation of the town, I could not persuade myself that your Majesty had any right to detain me as a prisoner of war, being included in the general capitulation. True, replied the King, you cannot alone be a prisoner, when the whole garrison have marched out. Your granadiers would have made me so, said the Austrian, if I had not resolved to lose my life in defence of my liberty. Brave? but rash man, answered Frederick, give up thy arms, and save thy life: then, call off these granadiers, replied the Austrian.

The King ordered away the party, and going close to him alone, demanded his musket and bayonet, saying, a man who has so high a sense of honour can never be guilty of a base act; the less thou seemest to value thy own life in this case, the more thou wilt regard mine. The Austrian fell on his knees, delivered his fire lock into the Kings own hands; his Majesty bade him rise, returned his arms, told him he was free and offered him a pair of colours in his own service. I cannot accept your favour, said the Austrian, I have sworn allegiance to Mary Teresa, and will not fight against her, tho to be made a General.

Illustrious soldier? replied the King, go thy way in peace, but not without a few pieces to drink my health with thy comrades. Not a penny answered the Austrian; I return your Majesty my most sincere acknowledgements, and vow to drink to your good health with my Royal Mistress's money. So saying, the Austrian saluted the King, and marched off to join his companions with his firelock on his shoulder, and three-pence halfpenny in his pocket, leaving the King and all who heard him astonished at his courage, probity and true greatness of mind.

Blank Executions for Magistrates, for sale at this Office.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY last night from the Subscriber, living in the Borough of York, Pennsylvania, MARY QUIN, an indented Irish Servant Girl, about twenty years of age, about 5 feet high, thick set, walks straight, a fair complexion, fair hair rather short, and has good teeth. She carried off six good Blankets, some with blue, others with red stripes across the ends, a dark cotton Gown almost new, many pairs of Sheets, Shifts, Stockings, Aprons, some Linen and some Muslin, number yet unknown, a green silk Umbrella almost new, &c. Mark on some of the articles, W. S. H.

She went in company with a certain JAMES WILSON, by trade a Weaver, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a down look when spoken to, thin visage, dark hair queued; had on when he went away yellow Gassimer Vest and Breeches, a blue Coat with plated buttons, a dark great coat, supposed to be in his luggage. Whoever takes up the said Runaway's and Robbers, and secures them in any Gaol so as they may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or Ten Dollars for either of them, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

WILLIAM HARRIS.

York, August 11, 1796.

N. B. WILSON has a Pass Signed by Andrew Johnston, Justice of the Peace, and a Certificate under it signed by Philip Goss.

Treasury Department, August 8, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby given

IN *pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the Territory north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," that the sections or lots of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of Townships, which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, will be exposed for Sale at Public Vendue in the town of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, on the twenty fourth day of October next, and thenceforward, from day to day until the first day of December ensuing, unless the said lots shall be sooner sold, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, to wit:*

1st. The said sections or lots shall be sold under the direction of the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and such person as the President of the United States may specially appoint for that purpose:

2d. The said sections or lots shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such lot or section.

3d. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money, in the hands of such person as the President of the United States shall appoint to attend the sales for that purpose, which will be forfeited, if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

4th. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase money in the manner before mentioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive from the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and the person who shall be appointed by the President of the United States to direct the sales, a certificate describing the lot or section purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole land therein mentioned, will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said lands on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorised to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE of the Section of Townships, or Fractional Parts of Townships, to be Sold at PITTSBURGH, in pursuance of the 6th Section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 18th of May 1796.

No. of Lot	Acres.	100ths.
1st RANGE.		
1st Township.		
28	5	65
29	256	95
30	250	75
34	240	90
35 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
19	1	40
20	170	70
21	185	
22	2	30
25	488	80
26 a 27	640	each
28	560	
29	551	60
30	564	
31 a 36	640	each
4th Township.		
19	64	
25	640	
26	387	60
27	36	
31 a 32	640	each
33	616	
34	445	20
35	222	50
36	16	20
5th Township.		
6	139	20
12	476	30
17	304	15
18	638	50
23	450	75
24	640	
29	184	
30	640	
35	312	80
36	640	
2d RANGE.		
1st Township.		
28	7	20
34	6	50
3d Township.		
24 a 26	640	each
28	499	16
29	640	
31 a 36	640	each
4th Township.		
11	26	40
12	397	50
13	51	50
15	27	50
16	259	20
17	524	
18	640	
19	635	
20	584	80
21	636	21
22 a 36	640	each
5th Township.		
5	630	
6 a 7	640	each
23 a 25	640	each
27 a 28	640	each
32 a 36	640	each
7th Township.		
3	640	each
8th Township.		
1 a 5	640	each
6	440	
7 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
9th Township.		
6	640	
8	312	30
11	640	
13 a 14	640	each
19 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
3d RANGE.		
2d Township		
14	640	
16	600	
20	557	50
21 a 22	640	each
22	609	
25 a 26	640	each
3d Township.		
9	188	60
10	344	
11	267	
12	152	
14	202	50
15	640	
16 a 18	640	each
19	217	50
20	616	75
21 a 36	640	each
4th Township.		
1	170	
2	544	
3	320	
4	4	50
5	120	
6	640	
7	563	
8 a 9	640	each
10	540	80
11	529	70
12 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each

No. of Lot	Acres.	100ths.
6th Township.		
8 a 12	640	each
14	640	
17 a 20	640	each
25 a 36	640	each
8th Township.		
3 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23	640	
25 a 30	640	each
33 a 36	640	each
10th Township.		
1 a 2	640	each
5 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
4th RANGE.		
1st Township.		
24	636	50
29	636	50
30	640	
34	615	
35 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
2	265	60
3 a 6	640	each
7	265	40
8	638	
9 a 12	640	each
13	635	
14	640	
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
5th RANGE.		
1st Township.		
18	274	40
20	87	50
23	427	50
24	640	
26	70	
27	394	20
28	634	
29 a 30	640	each
31	18	
32	584	80
33 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
2	180	20
3	430	
4	448	
5	456	
6	464	80
7	250	
8	618	
9 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
4th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
8th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
10th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
14th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th RANGE.		
1st Township.		
17	3	20
18	220	
21	8	50
26	166	40
23	427	
24	640	
27	151	80
28 a 30	640	each
33	58	
34 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
1	120	
2	440	
3	448	
4	456	
5	464	
6	472	
7	340	
8 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
3d Township.		
1	470	
2	478	
3	486	
4	494	
5	502	
6	510	
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
5th Township.		
1	518	
2	526	
3	534	
4	540	
5	548	
6	556	
7 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
7th Township.		
1	566	
2	570	40
3	576	
4	585	60
5	593	
6	601	
7 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
8th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
10th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
14th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each

THE qualification of settlers before [illegible] Lots reserved [illegible] those formerly [illegible] in the several [illegible] townships, have [illegible] survey; the quantity [illegible] sections, have been [illegible] than by calculation.

GENERAL NOTICE is hereby [illegible] from the city of [illegible] borough of Lancaster [illegible] rough of Lancaster to [illegible] phia, will after the [illegible] present month of Au[illegible] times a week in the [illegible] and that it will [illegible] Thursday and Satur[illegible] and be taken from [illegible] day, Wednesday, and [illegible] livered at the Post Office in the city the same evenings.

That all letters intended to be [illegible] the above mentioned [illegible] day, will go in the mail, and will [illegible] ually delivered the morning after the [illegible] rival of the same at the respective [illegible] This arrangement being adopted to accommodate those whose trade and correspondence require frequent opportunities to and from the city, which hereafter they will be deprived of when the Post passes but once a week.—The strictest attention will be paid to prevent the transportation of letters in any but the mail, which is agreeable to the laws and ordinances of the United States where regular Posts are established, to which all persons concerned will please to take notice.

To prevent persons from acting under the plea of being strangers to the law, the following extract from it is subjoined:

Sect. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, other than the Postmaster General or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall be concerned in setting up or maintaining any foot or horse post, stage waggon or other stage carriage on any established post road, or any packet boat or other vessel, to ply regularly from one place to another between which a regular communication by water shall be established by the United States, and shall receive any letter or packet, other than newspapers, magazines or pamphlets, and carry the same by such foot or horse post, stage waggon or other stage carriage, packet boat or vessel, (excepting only such letter or letters, as may be directed to the owner or owners of such conveyance, and relating to the same, or to the person to whom any package or bundle in such conveyance is intended to be delivered) every person so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of fifty dollars: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for any person to send letters or packets by a special messenger.

By order of the Postmaster General,
WILLIAM HAMILTON, D. P. M.

AND NOTICE is also given, that the mail from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt will arrive in the same stages every Saturday evening, at the Post Office in Lancaster, and will go on, in a stage and four good horses provided for the purpose, every Sunday morning, and return every Wednesday evening, taking the route established by law, which is through Yorktown, Carlisle and Shippensburgh, from whence the mail will go on, on horseback. The mail stage from Lancaster to Shippensburgh will, in addition to the mail, carry six passengers, and no more, whose fare will be five dollars going, and the same returning with the usual allowance of baggage. And as the stages from Lancaster to Philadelphia will from and after that day run there every day, such passengers as please to avail themselves of a passage in the mail stage from Shippensburgh to Lancaster may proceed on to the city any day in the week excepting Sunday.

The proprietors of this line of Stages entertain a grateful sense of the encouragement they have experienced from a generous public, and as it will be their constant study to be punctual on every occasion, and to furnish good, safe and easy carriages and sober, attentive, and obliging drivers, they hope for a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
JOHN DUNWOODY,
HUNT DOWNING,
WILLIAM GRAY.

Lancaster, August 11, 1796.

N. B. Newspapers will be [illegible] subscribers as often as they may [illegible] to order in every week.

Just opened and for [illegible]

SAMUEL CREIGH,

AT *his Store next door [illegible] Ferry, a large and general assortment of* MERCHANDIZE, [illegible] Goods, Groceries, Hardware, [illegible] ware, *which he is determined to sell for Cash, or Country Produce.*

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1796.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street. Subscription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully [illegible]